THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1830. NO. 75.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.

JOHN J. KAY & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns and country, that they have opened a Book and Stationary Store at

NO. 95 MARKET STR'T,

BETWEEN LIBERTY AND FIFTH STREETS,

In which they intend to keep a large and general assortment of *Theological, Law, Medical, Classical, Miscellaneous, and School Books*, as also every thing connected with the Plain and Fancy Stationary Business: they flatter themselves, from their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, that they will be enabled to supply the citizens of this neighborhood with books and stationary on the most advantageous and accommodating terms.

They respectfully invite teachers and merchants to call upon them; as they feel confident they can offer them books and stationary as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1830.---tf

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS*, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830---tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL.
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze and Or Moulu, Astral and Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,* OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829---tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	pr. ton.
From 5 inches to 1½ broad,	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d. 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d,	120
5d, 4d,	130
3d,	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods,	125

SHEET IRON,	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	per lb.
3d,	9
4d,	8
5d,	7½
6d,	6¾
8d,	6¼
10d,	6
12d,	6
16d,	6
20d,	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 '	150
3-4 '	160
5-8 '	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil*; Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19---tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

April 9, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

Plated Saddlery, &c.

A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square, has lately received a general assortment of PLATED SADDLERY, &c. such as Stirrups, Bridle Bits, Gig and Carriage Mounting, and Hub Bands, manufactured of wrought iron, by Kendricks & Morrison. Every article sold will be warranted. This ware has a decided superiority over the imported. May 11.—tf.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan*; *two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.--tf

M. B. MILTENBERGER,

Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,
April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission,

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS, Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

⁂ For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829--tf. *Executors.*

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829.---wtf.

NEW STORE.

O. G. CRAIG has taken the Store No. 21, corner of Water and Ferry streets, where he intends keeping a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, and PROVISIONS.—He has just received, from the eastward, a fresh supply in his line, which he offers for sale.

Prime Green Coffee;
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas;
Chocolate; Loaf, Lump, and N. O. Sugars;
New Orleans and S. H. Molasses;
Mackerel and Herrings;
Figs; Bunch and Bloom Raisins;
Sperm. and Tallow Candles;
Best Spanish Segars;
Cavendish Tobacco, first quality;
Madeira Wine; Pure French Brandy;
Holland Gin;
Rectified and Common Whiskey;
Cider Vinegar.

Also on hand, Fifty Boxes Cincinnati SOAP, and a small lot superior *BACON HAMS, Dried BEEF & TONGUES, AND BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.*

Pittsburgh, May 14, 1830.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.---tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.

May 21, 1830.—tf

FOR SALE,

50 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES;
30 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kitts Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.

Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, May 28---tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞ S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28---tf.

OIL AND MACKEREL.

150 BARRELS MACKEREL;
20 do. TANNERS' OIL;
50 barrels LINSEED OIL;
10 boxes SPERM. CANDLES;
50 bbls. fresh super. FLOUR, for family use;

Just received and for sale, on accommodating terms, by A. WAY & Co. No. 47 Market Street.

May 28, 1830---4w

WOOL --WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.
Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, }
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830---tf. }

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 9 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 5TH JUNE, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		2,500		2,500
1		1,505		1,505
5		1,000		5,000
5		500		2,500
5		400		2,000
10		300		3,000
20		200		4,000
35		100		3,500
51		50		2,550
51		40		2,040
51		30		1,530
102		25		2,550
102		20		2,040
1479		10		14,790
11475		5		57,375

13395 prizes; 20825 blanks; 34220 tickets; $136,880

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,

☞ Where have been sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of

100,000 DOLLARS!!!

Drawn numbers of class 8.

12, 18, 2, 53, 21, 36, 25, 7, 56.

PRIZE LIST of the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class Number 8 for 1830: Nos. 7 36 56, A PRIZE OF 2,500 DOLLARS, Sent to a correspondent in Ohio.

Nos. 18 21 25, A PRIZE OF 1000 DOLLARS, Sold in Pittsburgh:

Besides several of $400, $300, $200, and $100, distributed to City and Country Adventurers, by

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for the Managers, 68 Wood st't, Pittsburgh.
Managers' Office, May 28, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 9, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 5th JUNE, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		2,500		2,500
1		1,505		1,505
5		1,000		5,000
5		500		2,500
5		400		2,000
10		300		3,000
20		200		4,000
35		100		3,500
51		50		2,550
51		40		2,040
51		30		1,530
102		25		2,550
102		20		2,040
1479		10		14,790
11475		5		57,375

13395 prizes—34220 tickets $136,880
20825 blanks

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation. Apply to or address DAVID GREER, at the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh: where was sold, in Class 6, the capital prize of $25,000, and in Class 7, the capital prize of $5,000. May 25.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL

WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers have opened a Warehouse, No. 76 FRONT STREET, which will be a place of general deposite for Iron and Nails from their Rolling Mill in Allegheny-Town.

They will have, at all times, a general assortment of both Iron and Nails in store, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. Wm. James, Jr. who will attend to the business.

H. BLAKE & Co.

April 23.—3mo.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)

10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;

For Sale, on accommodating terms, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh, }
June 4, 1830--tf. }

CLOUDESLY—A Novel, by the Author of "Caleb Williams:" just received and for sale by HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Front and Market streets.

June 4, 1830.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.

April 30, 1830—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required.

May 14, 1830.--tf.

REMOVAL.

DR. JOHN H. IRWIN has removed to number 39 Second street, just opposite the Post Office. April 27, 1830.—3m

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

April 3.—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER being engaged, nearly every month, in travelling through the Counties of Jefferson, Harrison, Columbiana, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Mansfield, Medina, Stark, and nearly all the Northern Counties of the State of Ohio, will undertake any business of a General Agency nature, committed to his care, with despatch and fidelity. Soliciting orders for merchants, or collection of accounts, will form a prominent feature in his business. Inquire of P. Leonard.

JOHN REECE, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Respectable references can be given.

April 13.—3moT.

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for summer use, in kegs of from 16 to 24 lbs. for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. June 1--tf.

A. EICHBAUM,

MACHINIST AND TURNER, No. 39, *Fourth street*, (next door to the Museum) manufactures TURNING LATHES, STOCKS, TOPS AND DIES for cutting Screws of any description, Turns Shafts, Mill Spindles and Metals in general.

☞ Electrical Machines made and repaired. Saddlers' Presses, Fly Shuttles, and Sham Gauge Cocks.

Ivory turning of every description of articles.

June 1.---tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.---tf.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUN POWDER.---150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18---tf.

PERCUSSION GUNS AND PISTOLS; do. Caps; Powder Horns and Flasks; just received by A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty str't, M'Donald's Row. March 19—tf.

EXCHANGE.---Erie 1 per cent.; Virginia paper 1; Chambersburgh 1 1-2; Canton 3; Pottsville, Pa. 2; Wyoming 2; Michigan, $5 and up. 3, all under 5; Scioto, $5 and up. 3, all und. 5; Urbana, $5 and up. 3, all under 5; South Carolina 3; Georgia 4; North Carolina 5; New England paper 2; Canada 4 a 5; Louisiana 6; Natchez 6.

☞ Doubloons, Guineas, Napoleons, and Sovereigns, bought, sold, or exchanged, by

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

N. B. The highest price paid for *Greensburgh Bills*, and the notes of other Broken Banks.

Pittsburgh, May 25.

BOOKS,

Lately published, and for sale by HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Front and Market streets.

BOSTON'S FOURFOLD STATE, Third Edition; GASTON'S COLLECTIONS, being a complete concordance of all the articles of faith and practice taught in the Holy Scriptures, Third Edition; LIFE OF REV. JOHN BROWN, of Haddington, Scotland; Pocket DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE, by Archibald Alexander, DD. CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE, First American Edition; SERMONS, on doctrinal and practical subjects, by the Rev. James Whyte, late of Salem, New York. May 25.

NOTICE.—I have placed my Books and Accounts in the hands of ALLAN KRAMER, Hatter, No. 85 Wood street, where all those who are indebted to me will please call and settle.

JAMES H. DAILY.

Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830---6t.

Poetry.

The Gouty Merchant and the Stranger.

In Broad-street Buildings, on a winter night,
Snug by his parlor fire, a gouty wight
Sate all alone, with one hand rubbing
His leg roll'd up in fleecy hose,
While t'other held beneath his nose
The Public Leger, in whose columns grubbing,
He noted all the sales of hops,
Ships, shops, and slops,
Gum, galls and groceries, ginger, gin,
Tar, tallow, turmerick, turpentine, and tin.

When, lo! a decent personage in black
Enter'd, and most politely said,—
"Your footman, Sir, has gone his nightly track,
To the King's Head,
And left your door ajar, which I
Observed in passing by,
And thought it neighborly to give you notice."

"Ten thousand thanks—how very few get,
In time of danger,
Such kind attentions from a stranger!
Assuredly that fellow's throat is
Doom'd to a final drop at Newgate,
He knows, too, the unconscionable elf,
That there's no soul at home except myself."

"Indeed!" replied the stranger, looking grave;
"Then he's a double knave.
He knows that rogues and thieves by scores
Nightly beset unguarded doors;
And see how easily might one
Of these domestic foes,
Even beneath your very nose,
Perform his knavish tricks,—
Enter your room as I have done,
Blow out your candles—*thus*—and *thus*,
Pocket your silver candlesticks,
And walk off—*thus*."—

So said—so done—he made no more remark,
Nor waited for replies,
But march'd off with his prize,
Leaving the gouty merchant in the dark. H.

EPIGRAM, FROM THE ITALIAN OF PANANTI.

"Repent, my son," a friar said
To the sick patient on his bed.
"I saw the demon on the watch
At the stairs' foot, thy soul to catch."
"What was he like?" the sick man cried:
"Why, like an ass," the monk replied.
"An ass!" the sick man mutter'd, "Pshaw!
'Twas your own shadow that you saw."

SPEECH OF MR. DENNY,

On Mr. M'Duffie's amendments to the bill to amend "An Act in alteration of the several Acts imposing Duties on Imposts."

CONCLUDED.

Sir, much warmth and zeal have been manifested by gentlemen in the progress of this discussion; this may be all well enough, if intended to recommend them to Southern cultivators, but is out of place here. When the gentleman, (Mr. M'D.) attacks, with such intemperate severity, the right of the majority to govern, he attacks the fundamental principle of our republican institutions; he attacks the very principle which has given him a seat on this floor. If the gentleman supposes, by the use of epithets, harsh terms, and reviling the majority of this House, stigmatizing it as an interested, oppressive, tyrannical, plundering majority, to bring it into derision, to degrade the Government of his country in the minds of his constituents, and encourage them to an open resistance to its laws, he may possibly succeed, and if he does, he will be among the first to deplore the consequences. We have been told, Sir, that there exists in South Carolina a great excitement; that they are a high-minded and magnanimous people; that they are ground down to the earth by the protecting system; will be driven to extremities; that forbearance on their part is no longer a virtue; that resistance may be expected; that the measures of Government, if adhered to, will, in South Carolina, "spring up in armed men." I attach very little weight to such high-toned declarations; they may do very well to garnish a Fourth of July oration, or answer an electioneering purpose during a canvass; they will fail of an effect here. And I would merely remark to the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Blair) that, from the fate of the "armed men," whose story has furnished him with a trope so felicitous, he may derive a salutary moral; they turned their arms against each other, and nearly all perished the victims of fraternal war—

—"*cadunt subiti per mutua vulnera fratres.*"

Sir, I regret to see this spirit among our Southern brethren. That there is an excitement of the kind described, among them, may be all very true; I believe it; and it may be bordering upon phrenzy, and wrought up to a high degree, by intemperate political harrangues and declamation. How is it to be allayed? What does the magnanimity of the South require of us in order to appease the angry spirit of the storm which lowers in their horizon? Nothing less than the sacrifice of the industry, interests, prosperity, happiness, and independence, of at least eight millions of people.—This is what is now demanded of those who advocate the protecting system. The storm may gather on: let those who have been the instruments of exciting it suppress it; they can effect it without any sacrifice of their political or natural rights; both may be preserved with the public peace.—But their menaces will never deter me from a faithful and fearless discharge of my duty here to the Union.

Let me now ask what would be the consequences to the State which I have the honor in part to represent, if this amendment should thus be adopted? Disastrous in the extreme. Pass this amendment, and you sweep with the besom of destruction one of the fairest portions of our country. It aims a death blow at the best interests of Pennsylvania: it strikes at her iron, her salt, and other extensive manufactures. Pass it, and you will spread ruin and distress where now is to be met the cheering hum of industry; and scenes will arise more calamitous than any that ever visited that State. Her manufactures are now generally in successful operation; this amendment would overturn them. Upon my native city, which, from her numerous and extensive manufacturing establishments, has been called the Birmingham of America, this amendment would inflict the most disastrous effects; adopt it, and you pass a ploughshare over a city of 20,000 inhabitants, and consign that now flourishing and growing place to depopulation and ruin. Many other now populous and thriving cities and towns, not only in Pennsylvania, but in other manufacturing States, would share the fate of Pittsburgh. And all this would be brought upon those who have confided in your acts. The manufacturers have relied upon your legislation as a pledge that they would be protected. In Pennsylvania, the manufactures of iron and cotton have greatly increased within a few years. Your legislation has encouraged thousands to embark their fortunes, their skill, their industry, their all—in enterprise and establishments eminently beneficial and important to the country.—All these it is now proposed to prostrate at a blow.

Are the previous acts of this Government to be considered as involving no pledge on its part?—Are these, and all arguments in favor of the system of protection, to be derided as the doings of an interested and selfish majority? If the solemn legislation of the Government is not to be considered as a pledge, what is it? It is mockery—it is insult—it is an invitation held out to lure to their own destruction those who trust in it. Will this Government first invite its citizens to adopt certain measures, and to engage in certain pursuits and employments of capital and industry, and, after they have done so, are they to be overwhelmed in calamities and ruin by the versatile and reckless legislation of this body? The evil would not rest with Pennsylvania and other manufacturing States; it would affect the whole community; and the South would not escape its aggravating influence. What would be the effect of all this? Do gentleman imagine it would raise the price of cotton? Certainly that cannot be expected. Will it heal the grievances of the Southern States.—Will it soothe their wounded feelings? Will it afford them any consolation to be told of, or to witness, the distress and embarrassments which would be brought upon Pennsylvania by the proposed amendment? I appeal to the gentlemen themselves, and ask, if the prostration of the industry of Pennsylvania would quiet the complaints and the excitement in the South, of which we have heard so much.

The gentleman from South Carolina who immediately preceded me, (Col. Drayton) has endeavored to show that the manufacturers are suffering from the very measures which they themselves solicited. Sir, I differ from him radically in that view of the subject. I may speak from my own observation. I have lived long enough to witness the salutary operation of the protecting system. During the late war, when most foreign manufactures were necessarily excluded, domestic commerce and manufactures, in the district from which I come, rose rapidly to a flourishing condition: all kinds of industry prospered; the farmers found ready markets for their produce; laborers, mechanics, and manufacturers, were actively employed. A change awaited us; peace returned, and that which diffused joy and gladness through other parts of the country, brought gloom and distress upon us. The picture has been altered. After suffering for several years, during which period business sunk to the lowest point of depression, manufactures were every where going down, and our artists, without employment, were thrown helpless and pennyless upon the world; at length protection came; the encouragement of the new tariff changed the scene, and where once gloom and despondence prevailed, you will now find a flourishing city, crowded with an industrious population, whose manufactures have quadrupled under your much abused protecting system. I wish that Southern gentlemen, in making their tours of pleasure or for health, would visit our section of the country; there they would receive practical illustrations of the benefits of the system, and of its general importance to the country, and particularly to the West, even "the far, far West," to use the terms of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambreleng) who seemed to think the West deserved his sympathy for the sufferings which he supposes they endure under this system. Sir, I am from the West, although not from the "far, far West;" we know the burden we bear—the taxes we pay: and also know and appreciate the great advantages derived from the protecting system.—Yes sir, it is as beneficial to the West as to any other portion of the country. Let the gentleman take his stand on the bank of the Ohio river—that great highway of the Union—he will then see what this great system has effected for the West, even for the "remotest West." He will see the productions of every Western State, hurried along in steam boats, to the great manufacturing district, at the head of the Ohio, to be consumed there, and among the extensive iron establishments in the interior of Pa. Sugar and molasses from Louisiana—lead and peltries from Missouri and Illinois—pig iron and cotton from Tennessee—bacon, hemp, and tobacco, from Kentucky—and various productions of Ohio—are exchanged for the domestic manufactures of iron, glass, paper, steel, cotton, woollen, and other articles derived from the industry and skill of manufacturers, in Pennsylvania and part of Virginia and Ohio. This is but a sketch, a mere outline of the picture. The whole interior feels the life-giving touch of the American System. Sir, before gentlemen fix all the sufferings of the South upon this course of policy, ought they not to pause, and weigh well both facts and arguments?

The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Drayton) thinks we cannot manufacture as cheaply as the British; that they can undersell us here, even in the cotton goods. Here, Sir, experience and facts are at war with the gentleman's assertion.—The protection afforded to our cotton manufactures has accomplished the great object intended, and we can now be supplied with the coarser kinds of cottons, and with cotton yarns, at prices not higher, if not less than those at which the foreign fabrics could be sold at a fair sale. I hold in my hand a letter from a person engaged in the cotton business in Manchester, stating the prices there in December last. I have, also, a statement of the prices in Philadelphia. From these it appears that the Philadelphia yarns can be purchased for less than the Manchester yarns, and that cotton cloths rate at about the same with the Manchester; it is, however, generally admitted, that the American fabric is, in quality, superior, and I believe is preferred in the Canton and Mexican markets. Why, then, it may be asked, keep up the duties? Sir, to shield our manufacturers, who by their ingenuity, skill, and superior work, can compete with the British, not only at home, but even in the foreign markets, from frauds, and an unfair competition—from sacrifices at auctions, which desperate and bankrupt British dealers and manufacturers find it necessary to make.

The gentleman seemed to think that we should relax the restrictive system, because, he says, the British take from us more flour than all the other countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa, together.—Let us see how this matter stands, and whether we ought to favor the British manufacturer, in return for the purchases of our flour by the subjects of Great Britain.

Export of Flour from 1st October, 1827, to 30th September, 1828.

Total quantity of flour exported from the United States, to all parts, 860,809 barrels, of which there were exported to England,	21,488
Do. Scotland, -	1,770
Total exported to Great Britain, -	23,258
Total exported to Gibraltar, -	50,593
To other British possessions, -	87,219
Grand total of flour exported to Great Britain and her dependencies, -	161,070
There were exported to Cuba, -	110,610
Do. Danish West Indies, -	145,261
Do. Brazil, -	157,194

Now, Sir, it appears that the small Island of Cuba takes from us nearly as much flour as the whole British Empire. That Brazil and the Danish West Indies, each, also, take from us almost as much as Great Britain and Ireland, with all her other possessions in Europe, Asia, and America. We are under no obligations for British consumption of America bread stuffs; the truth is, they will receive nothing of the kind from us until their people are threatened with starvation. Flour shipped to Great Britain must be there bonded, and cannot be taken into market, unless at high rates of duty, even when there is a scarcity, and the wheat of that country has risen to a price exorbitant. Sir, while on this part of the subject, permit me to give Mr. Huskisson's opinions, in relation to the protection of the agricultural interests of Great Britain. He says: "There is, therefore, no effectual security, either in *peace* or *war*, against a frequent return of scarcity, approaching to starvation, such as we have of late years so frequently experienced, but in our maintaining ourselves habitually independent of foreign supply. Let the bread we eat be the produce of corn grown among ourselves, and I, for one, care not how cheap it is: the cheaper the better: it is cheap now." [It was then at 72 shillings per quarter.]

"Again: to ensure a continuance of that *cheapness*, and that sufficiency, we must *ensure* to *our own growers*, that *protection against foreign import*, which has produced these blessings, and by which alone they can be permanently maintained."

"A steady *home* supply is the only safe foundation of steady and moderate prices."

Such is Mr. Huskisson's doctrine; and it is to this I wish to confine those gentlemen who point to him as the polar star of free trade. Protection is the basis of Mr. H's. whole system—protection of British industry against all foreign rivals: we ask the same for American industry.

Having the honor, in part, to represent a district in Pennsylvania distinguished for its manufactures and its manufacturing population, I cannot refrain from noticing the remark made by the gentleman, (Mr. M'Duffie) relative to the influence which he supposes is exercised at elections by capitalists, or employers, who are stigmatized as cold-hearted, avaricious monopolists, who exert a venal influence over the persons in their employment. The gentleman does them gross injustice; they are honorable men—men of integrity—men of liberal, of generous feelings; especially towards those who are dependent upon them. They would disdain to corrupt or intimidate even the most humble, obscure, and dependent individual attached to their establishments. They well know that efforts of this kind would recoil upon themselves, and bring down upon them the indignant frowns of an honest community. The gentleman is also much mistaken in the views he entertains of the character of our mechanics, by supposing, for a moment, that they are influenced by corrupt motives of self-interest, or the fear of offending those by whom they are employed. Sir, I was born among mechanics; I have been brought up among them; I live in their very midst; I know them well; I know they deserve no imputations of this kind. These men are as honorable as any class in our community.—A strong feeling of independence governs them in their opinions, and in the exercise of their rights. Although they are mechanics, they are not the less virtuous on that account; they know that they are freemen—they feel that they are freemen; and like freemen they act. They are as patriotic, and as much devoted to their country, to its laws, and to the Union, as the man who rolls in affluence, and may have a thousand slaves to call him master.—Such I know to be the character of the people of Pennsylvania, of her mechanics and her manufacturers; and such, I trust it will ever remain. If they should ever become so degraded as basely to barter their principles for interest, they will then no longer deserve to be free.

APPENDIX.

Letter from Thomas Jefferson to Benjamin Austin.

MONTICELLO, January 9, 1816.

You tell me I am quoted by those who wish to continue our dependence on England for manufactures. There was a time when I might have been so quoted with more candor. But within the thirty years which have since elapsed, how are circumstances changed! We were then at peace—our independent place among nations was acknowledged. A commerce which offered the raw materials in exchange for the same material, after receiving the last touch of industry, was worthy the attention of all nations. It was expected, that those especially to whom manufacturing industry was important, would cherish the friendship of such customers by every favor, and particularly cultivate their peace by every act of justice and friendship. Under this prospect the question seemed legitimate, whether, with such an immensity of unimproved land, courting the hand of husbandry, the *industry of agriculture* or that of *manufactures*, would add most to the national wealth? And the doubt on the utility of American manufactures was entertained on this consideration, chiefly, that, to the labor of the husbandman, a vast addition is made by the spontaneous energies of the earth on which it is employed. For one grain of wheat committed to the earth, she renders 20, 30, and even 50 fold; whereas the labor of the manufacturer falls in most instances vastly below his profit. Pounds of flax, in his hands, yield but penny weights of lace. This exchange, too, laborious as it might seem, what a field did it promise for the occupation of the ocean!—what a nursery for that class of citizens who were to exercise and maintain our equal rights on that element! This was the state of things in 1785, when the Notes on Virginia were first published—when the ocean, being open to all nations, and their common rights on it acknowledged and exercised under regulations sanctioned by the assent and usage of all, it was thought that the doubt might claim some consideration. But who, in 1785, could foresee the rapid depravity which was to render the close of that century a disgrace to the history of civilized society? Who could have imagined that the two most distinguished in the rank of nations for *science* and *civilization*, would have suddenly descended from that honorable eminence, and, setting at defiance all those laws established by the author of nature, between nation and nation, as between man and man, would cover earth and sea with robberies and piracies, merely because strong enough to do it with temporal impunity; and that, under this disbandment of nations from social order, we should have been despoiled of a thousand ships, and have thousands of our citizens reduced to Algerine slavery? And all this has taken place. The British interdict to our vessels all harbors of the globe, without having first proceeded to some one of hers, there paid a *tribute* proportioned to the cargo, and obtained a license to proceed to the port of destination. The French declared them lawful prizes, if they had touched at the port, or been visited by a ship of the enemy's nation. Thus were we completely excluded from the ocean. Compare this state of things with that of '85, and say whether an opinion founded in the circumstances of that day, can be fairly applied to those of the present.

We have experienced what we did not then believe, that there exists both profligacy and power enough to exclude us from the field of interchange with other nations; *that, to be independent for the comforts of life, we must fabricate them ourselves.* We must *now* place the *manufacturer* by the *side of the agriculturist*. The former question is suppressed, or rather assumes a new form. The grand inquiry now is, *shall we make our own comforts, or go without them at the will of a foreign nation?*—He, therefore, who is now against domestic manufactures, must be for reducing us either to a *dependence on that nation*, or to be clothed in skins, and live like wild beasts in dens and caverns. I am proud to say, *I am not one of these.* Experience has now taught me, that manufactures are now as necessary to our independence as to our comfort; and if those who quote me as of a different opinion, will keep pace with me in purchasing nothing foreign, where an equivalent of domestic fabric can be obtained, without regard to difference of price, it will not be our fault if we do not have a supply at home equal to our demand, and wrest that weapon of distress from the hand which has so long wantonly wielded it. If it shall be proposed to go beyond our own supply, the question of '85 will then recur, viz: Will our *surplus* labor be then more beneficially employed in the culture of the earth, or in the fabrications of art? We have time yet for consideration, before that question will press upon us; and the maxim to be applied will depend on the circumstances which shall then exist: for, in so complicated a science as political economy, no one axiom can be laid down as wise and expedient for all times and circumstances.—Inattention to this, is what has called for this explanation to answer the cavils of the uncandid, who use my former opinion only as a stalking horse to keep us in eternal vassalage to a foreign and unfriendly nation.

I salute you with assurance of great respect and esteem. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

From the New York American, May 27.

A PARALLEL.

We accuse the European monarchical governments most generally as despotic, and illiberal. We are not much out of the way in that; but every thing in this world is to be judged by proportions *in the result*, when moral questions are at issue.—We call ourselves a free and liberal people, and so we style our government. What is the actual proportion in the *moral result?*

In the middle of Europe, enclosed entirely by monarchical governments, almost all tending to absolutism, is a small federative republic, composed of all shades of republican government, from the complete democracy, where every lad above sixteen exercises himself his sovereign rights, to the domineering of the capital in the representation of the nation, far above its proportion. This is *Swisserland;* of only about two millions of inhabitants—not more than what two of its neighbors could place of armed men in the field. The Emperor of Austria, in his kindness, proposed some years ago a partition of it under the paternal care of its great and magnanimous neighbors, because as long as such a nest of democrats was in their centre, said he, the happiness of their subjects was in danger.

The United States of America enclose within their *self declared* limits several small nations, the good men of which strive to bring them forward in civilization, and with success even; for their natural character is good, and their morals frank and good-hearted, though as enemies, they are like all semi-civilized nations, of all ages, cruel. With these nations, the United States have solemn treaties, acknowledging their sovereignty, property to the land, &c. They have even in former times, when the settlers of this country were few, and the *Indians* (these now small nations) were comparatively powerful, received here and there friendly services from these now reduced nations, that try to keep themselves within the pale and limits of the civilization, for which they have acquired considerable taste.

The Swiss remain *undisturbed as a republic* in the middle of the absolute monarchs of Europe.—The proposition of the magnanimous Emperor of Austria has been rejected in the courts of the monarchs, upon the Swiss asserting their rights to be equal to those of any large nation, to be sheltered by treaties; and their moral strength and right has saved them.

The liberal and free government of the United States, at Washington, is now about passing a law, not only depriving the Indians of their rights within *their country*—the country of their fathers and forefathers for a longer time back than even an idea existed of a European settlement on this side of the Atlantic; but even to *deprive* them of that, their native country; to transport them, *by force*, to the lands of other nations, upon which the United States have no *possible right*, either by justice or morality; throw them back from the civilization they have been able to acquire, of course to make them mortal enemies to it, if they see, with their natural moral sense, that such is the result of it in the council of the nation that *calls itself great;* their petitions and good promises are rejected without mercy.

To do this the government grounds upon *grants* of Kings, who never saw the land they granted, *far less had any right in it*, no more than upon the moon and its pea-green inhabitants.

Leaving entirely out of the discussion the policy of accumulating, near the thinly scattered remote settlers, a greater mass of *justly irritated and warlike* nations, please which of the two, the European monarchs, or the representative Congress of our Republic, is the foremost in the proportion of liberality or despotism? How will these two contemporaneous facts stand in the pages of the impartial future historian?

Nothing but *moral credit constitutes the strength of a Republic* (great or small) *in the moment of danger.*

A ROMANTIC NARRATIVE.

On the 18th of September, George Stout, his son, and nephew, of the same name, and Alexander Johnston, went out a fishing, from the isle of Fair, one of the Shetland isles. Intending to take tusk and deep sea cod, they were obliged to shoot a good way from land. While engaged at their avocation, a dense fog came on, accompanied by a heavy swell. Having no compass, they soon lost all idea of the direction in which the land lay, and they pulled and drifted alternately for upwards of twelve hours; but it so happened that all the time they made a very rapid progress directly from their homes. Their slender stock of refreshments was soon consumed, and when quite exhausted, and racked with uncertainty, the changing colors of the ocean, and a distant and heavy "sough," announced a coming storm. When reduced to this almost hopeless condition their ears were suddenly cheered by the tinkling of a bell, and they pulled with renovated spirits directly to the place from whence the sound proceeded. Instead of the land, as they expected, they found to their great mortification that the bell was the alarum of the Success, Summerman, a Prussian vessel, from Liverpool. They were taken aboard, kindly treated, and the master promised to convey them to the shortest distance from their native isle that his course would permit. After a few hours sailing, the Shetlanders prepared to make for the land, but, as they were about to leave the ship, their boat was stove and swallowed by a mountain wave. The gale had in the mean time progressively increased, and the vessel being then scudding under double-reefed topsails, the master had no other alternative than to continue his course.—Making a virtue of necessity, the islanders made themselves as useful and as comfortable as circumstances would permit, and at the end of a smart run, they were safely landed at Elsinore. Not having a penny or a second shirt amongst them, they called on the British Consul, told their story, and, much to his credit, he had their immediate wants supplied. Besides a daily allowance of 18d. he gave each a jacket, two shirts, a pair of drawers, two pair of stockings, a pair of shoes, a worsted cravat, and a fur cap. The Danes deeply interested themselves in the fate of the islanders, and repeatedly offered to aid them by a contribution; but Mr. Fenwick, exercising at once the proud and generous feelings of a Briton, refused his acquiescence, declaring that he would amply provide for the wants of the unfortunate subjects of his sovereign. After waiting some time, they were put on board the Brothers, from Dantzic to Leith.—Previous to their departure, the Consul generously supplied them with abundance of sea-store, and earnestly enjoined them to inform him of their safe arrival in their native isle. After rather an unfavorable voyage, they arrived safely in the Roads on Friday afternoon. Though they had regained their native country, they were still far from a termination of their sufferings. On landing, the first person they accosted was Mr. William Main, a Newhaven pilot, an intrepid, skilful, and humane man, who has felt the disastrous effects of too many hard gales, both in his person and family, to regard with indifference a brother sailor's tale of distress. He escorted them to Captain Duncan, master of the Trinity House, who allowed them 10s. for the first supply. After expressing their gratitude in the warmest terms, Mr. Main conveyed them to a change-house in which he was acquainted—treated them to a hearty refreshment, told them not to want a loaf or a bowl of soup while they were detained in Leith, and generously became surety for the expenses. A passage has been procured for the poor men, on board the schooner Fidelity, which sails for Lerwick in a few days. There is no question that the wives and relatives of these unwilling voyagers have concluded that they had perished in the tempest, which rose soon after their departure. They can have no knowledge of their almost miraculous preservation and trip to Elsinore. The joy which their re-appearance will occasion can hardly be conceived. All weeds of woe will be instantly doffed—a "gathering" of friends and acquaintances will undoubtedly take place—the best cod and tusk will be fried, and the welkin will ring with the *Io Pæans* with which these men will be welcomed back to their native isle.—*Scotsman.*

A Ship condemned by evidence taken from a Shark.

During the late war, in 1800 or 1801, I was in Jamaica. A Danish vessel was detained, and sent in for adjudication to Kingston, by one of his Majesty's cruisers, under suspicion of her cargo being enemy's property, as she was laden with coffee from St. Domingo, bound to the island of St. Thomas, the latter belonging to Denmark, with whom Great Britain was not at war; the former at that time belonging to the French. On examining her papers, Danish bills of lading were produced, to show the cargo was neutral property, and there was no demur respecting the vessel being a Dane; however, the doubt being strong as to cargo, she was detained. I beg leave here to remark, I have understood that no other vessel was in company or in sight, but the two individual vessels, at the time the capture occurred. A short time after this, a tender belonging to his Majesty's ship Abergavenny, which was stationary in Port Royal, was cruising off St. Domingo, and caught a shark. The general practice, from the known voracity of the animal, is to examine the maw, or contents of the stomach. Mr. Haycock, afterwards Lieutenant Haycock, R. N. was master's mate in the tender, and opened the stomach, when, to his astonishment, a pocket book, with other substances, appeared. From the short period it had remained, but little injury was done to the papers contained in the book; with care and drying them, they became perfectly intelligible, and proved to be a set of French bills of lading appertaining to cargo shipped to St. Thomas's, on account and risks of French subjects in St. Domingo. The tender returned to port, and delivered the pocket book and its contents to the Admiral, when it was found the bills of lading were the identical papers relative to the cargo of the Danish vessel detained some days previous. And on trial for the condemnation of her cargo in the Admiralty Court at Kingston, these bills taken out of the shark, were produced to prove that the cargo was enemy's property; and the vessel was condemned accordingly and made prize to the captors.

I have only to observe, in relating this singular event which led to the condemnation of a valuable cargo, that the officer above mentioned, who cut the pocket book out of the shark, is, I believe, still alive, residing in Cork: and that Admiral Sir D. M. I think, was on the station at the time, in command of the La Seine, frigate, and that he may have seen the jaws of the shark, which were preserved and put up at the Admiral's, (Penn,) with the circumstances narrated. I avail myself of this opportunity of mentioning another instance of the voracity of the shark, which came under my own observation in 1814, when in command of the ship Lucy and Maria, engaged by the honorable East India Company to convey his Majesty's 72d regiment from Calcutta to the Cape of Good Hope.—On the passage, during a calm, one of the privates was sitting in a port of the lower gun-deck, eating pease-soup out of an English quart tin pot; and by carelessness, let the pot, with a portion of the soup, fall from his hand, overboard; almost immediately after this, it was intimated to me, a large shark was caught by the hook: a rope was got over his body and hauled on deck. As he was considered a very large one, most of the officers, sixteen in number, of the regiment, with myself, attended to examine the contents of the stomach, and to our surprise, the tin pot entire which the man had dropt overboard was taken from the shark. Maj. General Monckton, who commanded the regiment, was present. Captain Moses Campbell, now on the retired list, and Lieutenant Gowan, on the recruiting service, at present at Glasgow, were likewise witnesses to the circumstance.—*Eng. paper.*

ALGIERS.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Mediterranean, written by a person who has lived a long time at Algiers, and who is acquainted with its environs, its means of defence, and resources:

"Algiers is built like an amphitheatre, but forms a triangle; one of the points is washed by the sea; the other rising up towards the land forms another point, at the extremity of which is the new palace of the Dey, called the Casba. The town is commanded by a fort called Fort Emperor, which sweeps the plain of Babazon, the town, and the Casba. The star fort, still marked on the several maps, exists no longer. From the garden of the Dutch Consul, and the country that surrounds the residence of the Swedish Consul, the eye overlooks Fort Emperor, and can even reach into the interior court. This fact is important, and is mentioned to show how easily this fort, on which depends the fate of Algiers, may be reduced. Tho' the defences of Algiers, on the sea side, are truly formidable, it is not capable of sustaining a siege from the land side for three days. It has not even a complete enclosure; the ramparts are broken at short distances by houses, whose walls spring from the ditches, and give an appearance of fortification, but, in fact, are of no strength. The ditches are always dry, and there are no means of filling them; nor, on account of their rapid descent, would water lodge in them. The town has three gates on the land side; the Babalouet in the West, the new gate on the West, and Babazon on the East. Its only supply of water is from an open aqueduct, on a level with the ground, and it comes from about half a league from Algiers. Nothing can be more easy than to cut this off, and to force the place to surrender for want of water. The garrison consists of 4,000 Turks, and 2,000 more are distributed in the various surrounding posts.—The fortifications are mounted with 800 pieces of cannon, of different calibre, towards sea, and from 100 to 200 on the land side. It must be admitted that the great difficulty is in effecting a landing. The French army must expect to be opposed by a host of Arabs, who will dispute the ground with them; but these Arabs are totally undisciplined, and badly armed, many of them still using matchlock guns. They will come down with provisions for a few days only, and hunger will very soon drive them back to their mountains, if they are not previously put to flight by our artillery.—The French Maps call that part of the shore on which it is supposed that the invading army will be disembarked, Tourretta Chica. This point, known in that country by the name Sidi-Ferench, is about four leagues from Algiers, on the West; but whether the landing be affected on the West or on the East, a great abundance of water will be every where found. The climate I can declare to be very healthy, less hot than perhaps Provence, if judgment may be formed from the vegetation, which flourishes on every spot of the soil. There is never any raging fevers at Algiers, and the plague is only to be found when imported from Egypt, ten years having elapsed since its last appearance.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The period has now arrived when it again becomes the duty of the proper officers to commence taking the census of the United States. This duty devolves on the Marshals of the respective districts, and upon such persons as they may appoint to assist them. As the enumeration in this State must commence in a few days, we would suggest to our readers and to the heads of families generally, that they may materially assist the gentlemen in the performance of their duties, by being prepared to give them promptly such information as the law requires, and by making out a written list of the number and respective ages of the persons constituting their families, which may be given to the Marshal, in the absence of the head of the family, and thereby prevent the necessity of a second or third call. The law ordering the census, requires that the number of white males and females in each family, under the age of five years, distinguishing the sex, be specified; the number between 5 and 10 years, 10 and 20, 20 and 30, 30 and 40, 40 and 50, and so on up to 100; also the number over 100. Free persons of color, and slaves are to be enumerated in the same manner, each class being kept distinct, except a different graduation of age, to wit: all under 10, between 10 and 24, 24 and 36, 36 and 55, 55 and 100, 100 and upwards. The number of deaf and dumb, under 14, between 14 and 25, and over 25; and the number of blind persons, both white and black, keeping the two colors distinct, are also to be obtained. The number of aliens among the whites in each family is also to be specified; and transient persons residing in any family on the first of June, are to be considered as members of that family and enumerated therewith. By being prepared with this information, and giving it promptly when called for, great facilities will be afforded to the officers in the performance of their duty, and greater accuracy in the returns will be insured; and we cannot but believe that our citizens will take pleasure in promoting these objects as far as may be in their power.—*Connecticut Mirror.*

Christian Philanthropy.—It is stated that the Rev. Dr. Judson, an American Missionary to Burmah, who has been supported by the Baptist Board of Missions in this country—has recently presented to the Board the sum of $6,000, to be expended in the support of missions to the heathen. This sum was obtained by Dr. Judson, from paternal gifts and personal presents made to himself and his late wife, together with the interest arising from the same. This amount added to $4,000 which Dr. J. received on a former occasion, from the Burmese government as a compensation for services rendered them, and which he also presented to the Board, makes a total of $10,000! This is properly denominated by the Observer a truly noble donation; and when we consider that it is his all, and that in addition to property he has consecrated his talents and his life to the same cause, it presents one of the finest cases on record, of the truly devoted missionary spirit.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Bank	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	50	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5& up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
F. & M. B'k. of Steubenville, -	½	Annap. & br. Easton	do
		Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 & up.	3	Camden	do
B'k of Steubenville,	unc.	Cumberland	do
Indiana.		Newark Insurance	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	State Bank at Morris	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	do. at Elizabetht'n	do
North Carolina.		Sussex	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Paterson bank	unc
		Connecticut.	
South Carolina.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	do
Delaware.		Middletown bank	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Branch at Newcastle	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at Wilm'gton	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
do. at Georget'n	½	*Rhode Island.*	
Wilmington & Bran.	2	Providence Banks	2
Massachusetts.		Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Springfield	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Salem	2	*Vermont.*	
Worcester	2	Burlington	3
Other Massach. notes	2	*New Hampshire*, gen.	3

THOMPSON & MILLER,
Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse No. 73, *Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,
WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent. Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Boot-webbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Tooth-brushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

December 25, 1829.—1yF

ST. CLAIR SEMINARY, for the Education of Young Ladies.—In the Seminary will be taught the English and French Languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, and plain and fancy Needle-work.

The establishment is situated in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, on an eminence which commands a view of the entire city. The institution will be conducted by French Nuns, of the order of St. Clair, assisted by competent teachers under the superintendance of the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire. Pupils of all denominations will be received, without the least distinction, or attempt to change their religious principles. Every exertion will be made to cultivate the morals, and excite the emulation of the pupils, in order to promote at once both virtue and science. The government of the house will be mild but firm. The strictest attention will be paid to the cleanliness and health of the pupils. The table will be plain, but plentiful and wholesome.

TERMS.

Boarding and tuition, including English and French, yearly,		$100
Music, - - -	do	20
Drawing and Painting, -	do	10
Embroidery, - - -	do	10
Use of bed and bedding, -	do	7
Physician's salary, - - -	do	3

Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents, &c.
No charge for washing or mending.
The salary to be paid half yearly in advance.

DRESS will be uniform, consisting of two black bombazett frocks, and one white one; two black capes, and two white ones; two black bombazett aprons; handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, washbowls, &c.—all at the charge of the parents.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1830.—w6m.

THE ELEGANT FULL BLOODED HORSE,
ARABIAN SPOT.

BILLS have been printed and published, calling the attention of farmers to this valuable horse. His character is well known, and as to elegance, good shape, and spirit, he is not surpassed by any horse in the western country; and in such high estimation is he held, that Mr. Hugh M'Kelvy, a respectable citizen, has several times offered for him fifteen hundred dollars in cash, which has been refused by the subscriber. The price asked for his services in the printed bills, ten dollars, has been thought too high, by some who would cheerfully give five or six dollars. To remedy this complaint, put all on equality, and give all an opportunity of improving their breed of horses, the subscriber proposes to let him for *five* dollars the season, being half the price mentioned in the printed bills.

ARABIAN SPOT will stand till the 5th July next, the first three days of each week at the stable of the subscriber, on the Philadelphia Turnpike Road, three and a half miles from Pittsburgh, and the rest of the week at the house of John Obey, at the end of the Monongahela Bridge, opposite Pittsburgh. Good pasturage on the farm of the subscriber, for the accommodation of those bringing mares from a distance.

May 11.—tf. PHILIP WINEBIDDLE

The Pittsburgh Gazette.
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1830.

River 11 feet above low water, and rising rapidly.

On Saturday last, the Steam Boat Ruhamah was placed in the Floating Dock, lately built by Thomas Cunningham. Upon pumping out the water, the boat, engine, and furniture, were borne up triumphantly. About twenty-five tons of ballast were placed on board to trim the dock, and it now draws only about eleven or twelve inches of water. The experiment has proved highly satisfactory to all interested.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—We had entertained strong hopes that operations would have been commenced upon the West end of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, during the present or the ensuing summer. The decisions of President Jackson, however, upon several bills lately passed by Congress, show that such hopes were without foundation, and that no further appropriations to that object can be expected during his administration.

The first bill to which we refer, was the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Road. This bill was *negatived* by the President, because, as he alleged, it was *a mere state*, and not *a national object*. The second bill was that authorising a subscription to the stock of the Washington and Fredericktown Turnpike Road. This road being the only deficient link in the great communication which leads from the seat of the General Government to the Western States, we did not suppose that the character of nationality would be denied to it. Being a continuation of that great improvement which we of the West call the *National Road*, we considered *it* also to be purely national. The President, however, *negatived* this bill also, and for his reasons referred Congress to his objections to the Maysville and Lexington Road.

Two other bills which were before the President, the one authorising an additional subscription to the stock of the Portland and Louisville Canal, the other in relation to certain light-houses and harbors, he has *retained*. This amounts to a rejection of the bills, we presume, under the following provision of the constitution:

"If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, *in which case it shall not be a law*."

It is asserted and admitted, that *twenty* states were interested in the fate of the last mentioned bill; and certainly the whole extent of country, from Olean Point to the Council Bluffs and New Orleans, is *directly* interested in the completion of the Canal at the Falls of Ohio. Perhaps it is not too much to say that *every state* in the Union would be benefitted by the removal of the obstruction to steam boat navigation at Louisville. Our window glass and other articles are sent to Massachusetts, and other Eastern States, and we receive various articles from there.

If the President pronounces these improvements to be *not national*, we should like to know what he would dignify with the character of nationality.

Appointments by the Governor.—James Clark, James S. Stevenson and John Mitchell, to be Canal Commissioners, in pursuance of an act passed at the last session of the legislature.

Francis Bailey, to be an Alderman in and for the city of Pittsburgh.

Anti-Masonic County Convention.

Pursuant to public notice, by the Anti-Masonic Committee of Correspondence, for the county of Allegheny, Delegates from the respective Wards of the city of Pittsburgh, and from the Boroughs and Townships in said county, met in convention at the Court-house, on Wednesday, the 2d day of June, A. D. 1830.

The Convention was organized by the election of John M'MASTERS, Esq. of Plum township, Chairman, and WILLIAM W. IRWIN, Secretary

A list of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships having been read, the following gentlemen presented their credentials, and were admitted to their seats as Delegates, viz:

Pittsburgh—East Ward. Andrew Watson, James M'Laughlin. *West Ward.* John K. M'Nickle, William Daily. *North Ward.* Doct. Robt. Wray, James Speer. *South Ward.* Edward Quigley, Alfred Sutton.

Pitt Township—Fountain Inn. Wm. W. Irwin, John Laughlin. *East Liberty.* John Kennedy, Casper Negley.

Wilkins. C. Sniveley, Thomas Davidson.
Plum. John M'Masters, Hugh Logan.
East Deer. John Moore, Thomas M'Kee.
West Deer. James Cooper, John Ingraham.
Indiana. William Crawford, Lewis Noble.
Pine. A. Miller, John Logan.
Ross. John Scott, Benjamin Dilworth.
Franklin. David Duff, Thomas Boggs.
Ohio. John Seaton, Hugh Duff.
Finley. James Wilson, William Morrison.
Robinson. John Riddle, John Young.
Fayette. Amos Ewing, Wm. Savage.
Versailles. Fauntley Muse, George Gray.
Jefferson. John Kiddoo, James Morrison.
Mifflin. John M'Clure, James Snodgrass.
Elizabeth. Thomas Douglass, Ebenezer Henderson.
St. Clair—M'Culley's District. James Espey, James Hultz. *Obey's Dist't.* William Dilworth, Dr. George S. Hays.
Borough of Birmingham. Joseph Long, John Shaughan.
Borough of Allegheny. Wm. Robinson, Joseph Porter.

Making in all fifty-two Delegates present.

The Chairman having briefly stated the objects for which the Delegates had assembled, it was, upon motion of Mr. Laughlin,

Resolved, That this Convention do now proceed to the nomination of suitable Candidates, to be supported for office by the Anti-Masonic party, at the ensuing Fall Election.

The Delegates then proceeded to vote for candidates for the respective offices; and the votes having been counted, the following gentlemen received a majority of the whole number of votes, and they were declared by the chairman to be duly nominated by the Convention, viz:

CONGRESS.—HARMAR DENNY.
ASSEMBLY.—WILLIAM HAYS, of Pittsburgh,
JOHN SCOTT, of Ross township,
WM. KERR, of St. Clair, and
JAMES LOGAN, of Plum.
COMMISSIONER.—WILLIAM ARTHURS.
AUDITOR.—JOHN W. YOUNG.

It was then, upon motion of Mr. Sutton,

Resolved, unanimously, That the Chairman appoint two Delegates to meet Committees from the other counties of this District, at such time and place as they may agree upon, for the purpose of conferring together, and selecting suitable persons to be supported as anti-masonic candidates for Congress; and that the said two Delegates from this county, be instructed to support the candidate nominated by this Convention. Whereupon, the Chairman appointed Andrew Watson and Wm. W. Irwin, Delegates for the purpose mentioned in the foregoing resolution, which appointment was concurred in by the Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions having been submitted by Mr. Watson, were, upon motion, unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The present crisis demands the untiring zeal, and strenuous efforts of every Patriot in order to defeat the machinations, and disappoint the schemes of a secret, selfish, and most dangerous Institution,—and *whereas*, it is the opinion of this Convention, that the order of Freemasonry is totally useless and unnecessary;—and that its doctrines and principles are hostile to our republican institutions, and subversive of our rights as freemen; and that some of its infatuated members, under the firm conviction of a sense of duty to the fraternity, have been led to the commission of crimes, at which humanity revolts, and which call loudly for the reprobation of all good citizens. Therefore,

Resolved, That we will oppose, by all constitutional and honorable means, the election and appointment of Freemasons to office; and that we will withhold our suffrages from all such unworthy citizens, as wilfully support and countenance the existence of a Despotism in the bosom of our Republic.

Resolved, That this Convention do most earnestly recommend to all patriotic anti-masons, to use every honorable exertion for the diffusion of light and information concerning the virtuous and just cause which they have espoused.

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully invite the co-operation of every Farmer, Mechanic, and Working man, against a proud and aristocratic association, whose members are regardless of the rights and interests of the People; and assume Titles and Dignities, which *no Republic ever recognized*.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the people of Allegheny county have every confidence in the talents, honor, integrity, and republicanism of the Honorable Harmar Denny, and do cordially approve of his firm and upright conduct as a member of the House of Representatives during the late session of Congress.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of Correspondence for the ensuing year for the county of Allegheny, the duties of which shall be to transmit all necessary information to the respective Committees, to be appointed by said county committee for the different townships—to call all meetings, and transact all business, that they may deem important to promote the cause of anti-masonry.

Resolved, That said committee be authorized to draft an Address expressive of the views and sentiments of this Convention; and that 4000 copies of the same be printed and circulated under the direction of said Committee.

Upon motion of Mr. Dailey,

Resolved, That this Convention do recommend to the anti-masonic party, to patronize the Press established in Pittsburgh, in such manner as the interests of the party demand; and that for this purpose the members of this Convention will use their exertions to obtain subscribers.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the newspapers of this Congressional District.

On motion, unanimously *Resolved*, That this Convention do now adjourn *sine die*.

JOHN M'MASTER, Ch'm.
WILLIAM W. IRWIN, Sec'y.

The Northern Boundary.—The editors of the American have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a highly respectable house at Amsterdam, under date of 5th April, to another in this city, which communicates the following intelligence respecting the referred question of the Boundary Line between the United States and the northern British Provinces:—"The papers and statements respecting the boundary line were delivered on the 1st instant to the King as arbitrator. The British have a large suite attending this arbitration; nearly all those who have been employed and maintained at great expense for several years past, have arrived at the Hague. Sir Howard Douglass, governor of New Brunswick, has also come out, to answer questions, if required. Mr. Preble, whose abilities are highly spoken of, will have his hands full to cope with the talent opposed to him on the part of the British. Dr. Tiart, whom you no doubt recollect, and who has been for many years the chief person in this controversy, has also arrived at the Hague. I am afraid the King will find it a difficult task to make a decision; if he could treat the subject in the manner that Solomon did in the case of the two mothers who claimed the same child, it would be well; but when the question "to have or not to have," becomes the barrier between two parties, sympathy and humanity are generally forgotten, or otherwise the choice might be left to the people that inhabit the territory in dispute. The King has the power, I understand, to send out persons of his own selection to investigate the premises; this I hope he will do, as otherwise I much fear that the variety of British and foreign talent arrayed against us will render the result rather doubtful. The King is, however, a worthy man, and if he give a decision, it will be rendered with a perfectly impartial feeling, and rest on good grounds."—*Balt. American.*

From the Philadelphia Saturday Bulletin, May 27.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

An immense crowd of citizens surrounded the Court House at an early hour this morning, it having been generally understood that sentence of death would be pronounced upon Wilson and Porter, the two mail robbers. At five minutes before ten, the prisoners were brought into court under direction and care of the marshal and his officers, both hand-cuffed; nothing remarkable in their countenances was observed, except that Wilson's was a good deal flushed, though it afterwards resumed its usual color. Porter came in with the hue of death itself upon his visage.—When their hand-cuffs were removed, they seemed to breathe more freely, and Porter even laughed frequently before the sentence was pronounced, while in conversation with the officer who sat next to him. Porter is about 30, and Wilson only 24 years old. He has a remarkably young look about him, and appears to be the last man on earth to undertake a robbery, requiring such daring boldness and ferocious character.

The Counsel for the prisoners now rose, and, with the consent of the Court, withdrew the plea of *Not Guilty*, and entered a plea of *Guilty* on all the counts of the indictment. The prisoners were then brought to the bar, and personally, by word of mouth, confirmed the act of their legal advisers. Judge Baldwin asked if the latter had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be passed—to which Mr. Biddle replied, "none."

The prisoners were then again brought within the bar, when Judge Baldwin pronounced the sentence of death, prefaced by an address which occupied about half an hour in the delivery. To this eloquent appeal they listened with great attention, Wilson holding down his head, while Porter looked in the Judge's face the whole time. Neither seemed affected, though there was sufficient in their deportment to tell that every word of that awful sentence sunk deep into their hearts.—It was listened to with breathless interest by an audience crowded together to suffocation, and when the closing words of the awful doom were uttered, "and may God have mercy on your soul," all eyes were bent with intense interest upon the prisoners. But not a feature moved—not a muscle quivered. The ceremony lasted altogether about an hour, when the prisoners were remanded to prison, whither they departed, again hand-cuffed, in a carriage.

A meeting has been held in this city for the purpose of obtaining an expression of views upon the subject of "a national currency, based upon the credit of the Government;" in other words, as we presume from the known opinions of the gentleman who acted as chairman on the occasion, to get up a project for a paper money, not redeemable in specie. We have not the most distant idea that any plan of this sort can be carried into effect; but notwithstanding this, it is proper that every attempt at the resuscitation of *continental money*, should be resisted at the offset. As great delusions as this have been widely spread from less respectable beginners.—*Nat. Journal.*

CONGRESS.

May 29.—In the Senate, Mr. Dickerson moved that 3,000 copies of the President's Message to the House of Representatives, returning the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Maysville Turnpike Road Company, to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Tyler hoped that the Senate would accede to the motion of the gentleman from New Jersey, (Mr. Dickerson.) It was the only beam of pure sunshine that had illumined the councils of the nation for the last ten years, and he was anxious that his constituents, that the friends of our political institutions all over the country, should enjoy the hallowed light which it afforded. It had filled his heart with much gladness. He could not say less in justice to the venerable patriot who has had the honesty and manly firmness to take a stand, which, even if it fell short of all that might have been wished, was nevertheless calculated to cheer and animate the friends of constitutional liberty. Mr. Webster said he had no objection to indulge the gentleman from Virginia, in the grateful sensations which this message appears to impart to him, and would therefore vote for printing any number of this document that the gentleman might think proper and suitable for the enlightening of the community. Mr. Chambers moved that 5000 be printed. Mr. Ellis moved that 10,000 be printed, which motion was rejected; and 6000 being mentioned, it was agreed to print that number.

Monday, May 31.—Two or three bills were passed, among which is a bill making an appropriation for the Marine Corps, which was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. The President has put his *veto* on the bill for a subscription to the stock of the Washington and Rockville Turnpike Road. The bills relative to the Light-Houses, and the Louisville and Portland Canal Subscription, were *retained* by the President.—About 10 o'clock, after a session of six months, wanting a few days, Congress adjourned until the first Monday of December next.—*National Journal.*

From the National Intelligencer.

Saturday was the last business-day of the present Session of Congress; that is, the last day on which any bill could pass either House. And on no day, probably, in the history of Congress, have so many questions of interest (whose fate was doubtful up to the moment of their passage) been decided.—The Previous Question was freely used: and both Houses sat, with little interruption, from 10 o'clock in the morning of Saturday to four or five o'clock in the morning of Sunday.

We shall, for the more direct information of our readers, condense the most important decisions in a few paragraphs.

1. *The Colonial Trade.*—The bill upon this subject which passed the House of Representatives on Thursday, passed the Senate by a large majority (after some time spent, as was in the other House, in secret Session) and has been approved and signed by the President of the United States, and become a law.

2. *Duty on Molasses.*—The bill to reduce the duty on molasses, and enlarge the drawback on rum, which passed the House of Representatives some days ago, passed the Senate by a vote of 30 to 8, has received the signature of the President, and become a law.

3. *Duty on Salt.*—The bill to reduce the duty on salt, in like manner became a law, having passed the Senate, by a vote of 24 votes to 15.

4. *Solicitor of the Treasury.*—The bill which originated in the Senate to establish the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, passed the House of Representatives, and has become a law.

5. *The Cumberland Road.*—The bill which provides for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, and of Surveys for objects of Internal Improvement, passed the House of Representatives. An amendment was made there, striking out the appropriation for continuing the road from St. Louis to Jefferson City, on the ground that that was a road of the description upon which the President of the United States recently put his veto. The bill is not known to have been signed by the President.

6. *Rivers and Harbors.*—The bill embracing a number of provisions for light-houses, buoys, piers, and improvement of harbors, and embracing also an appropriation of $40,000 for deepening Black Creek (at the head of Chesapeake Bay and forming the mouth of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal) which was contested in vain, and some smaller items of like character, and passed both Houses, and is before the President.

7. *Louisville and Portland Canal.*—The bill authorizing an additional subscription to the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal, which passed the Senate some time ago, passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of 79 to 35, and is before the President.

8. *Frederick and Rockville Road.*—The bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Washington and Frederick Turnpike Road Company, (the only deficient link in the road from Washington to the waters of the Mississippi,) passed the House of Representatives, (having already passed the Senate,) by a vote of 74 to 37, and is now before the President.

9. *The Massachusetts Claim.*—The bill providing for the adjustment, in part, of the long contested claim of the state of Massachusetts, for services rendered by the Militia during the war of 1812–15, which passed the Senate some time ago, passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of 83 to 21, and is before the President.

10. *Public Lands.*—The bill which had passed the Senate for graduating the price of the Public Lands, was taken up, and by a vote to lay it on the table, postponed to the next Session.

It will be seen by the above statement, that several bills are in the hands of the President of the United States, for his approbation, involving the principle of Internal Improvement. Great interest is felt in the question, whether or not he will approve these highly important bills, which question will be determined to-day, we presume, as soon as the House meets: that is, at six o'clock this (Monday) morning.—*Ib.*

It was doubted, for some time, whether the President would sign the Joint Resolution, explanatory of the act concerning the pay of the officers of the Marine Corps. The doubt was ended by the bill being returned with his signature, on Saturday, but accompanied by a Message, stating, in substance, that, as the estimates for the naval service had been founded upon the new construction of the law, an additional appropriation was rendered necessary to carry the Joint Resolution into effect. A bill making such an appropriation was accordingly reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, but, in the hurry and rush of business, it was impossible to get it considered; and it is now too late to act upon it. So that, until the next session, either the department or the officers must go upon tick.—*Ib.*

From the U. S. Gazette

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1830.

We had a pretty sharp debate in the House today, on the re-consideration of the Maysville road bill. It was easy to perceive that the tone and import of the message had greatly shaken the faith and allegiance of many of those members from the north and west, who have heretofore undeviatingly supported the administration. Mr. Chilton stated that the west had expected better things from General Jackson, when, to sustain his views, she had consented to lay her iron hand on him who had always been the consistent and steady friend of internal improvement. But the speech of Mr. Stanbury, of Ohio, was the most remarkable for its pithy bitterness. He declared that the message was not written by the President himself, but was evidently from the pen of his chief minister, the great magician. He turned into ridicule the list of appropriations appended to the message, with a view to show that the present Congress had expended money extravagantly. He asserted that every thing which looked like extravagance, could be traced to the executive department of the government; and that it had been found necessary for Congress to be firm and vigilant to check the extravagant course of the executive officers. He characterised the message as a low, electioneering document, intended for popular effect, and making use of deception for that purpose. He was replied to with great fury by Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, who charged Mr. Stanbury with having been, for some time, an enemy to the administration, and with having taken this occasion to show himself.—He charged the gentleman with having been, during the last Congress, an anti-tariff man, during the discussion of the tariff, and with having pledged himself to revolutionise the state of Ohio. Mr. Vance very pointedly adverted to the deception practised on the northern and western friends of General Jackson, by his concealment of his real feelings in relation to internal improvements.—He said that he had not been disappointed, but that they had, and that after marching with him to triumph, they now had their reward. Mr. Bell was very heated and intemperate in his language, and went so far as to use the word "blackguard," for which he was rebuked by the chair. He spoke of the false friends who are to be found in the ranks of the friends of the administration, and said there were many who had only waited for a fair pretext to throw off their connexion with the administration, and become its opponents. Mr. Isaacs said he did not know whether or not he came within the denunciation of his colleague; but he considered himself "an older, not a better soldier," than some of those who had so warmly eulogised the administration, and who thought themselves to be so far ahead of him. The bill was finally rejected, the vote being ayes 96, noes 90; the constitutional majority of two-thirds not being in its favor.

Married,

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Herron, Capt. *James W. Davis*, to Miss *Amanda Baldwin*.

JEFFERSON'S WORKS, in four volumes; CLOUDESLEY, 2 vols.; Crabb's SYNONYMES, (new edition;) Lockhart's BUONAPARTE; just received and for sale by
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830—3t.

FEMALE SEMINARY.—The subscriber has opened a Select School of Misses, between the ages of six and thirteen years, at the corner of Fifth and Liberty streets, and opposite Union, in the city of Pittsburgh. Reference, Dr. A. Hays, G. W. Buchanan, and W. M'Clure, Esq's.
GILSON CRAIGHEAD.
Pittsburgh, June 4, 1830—3t.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Mechanics and other persons friendly to the formation of an "Institution for the promotion of the useful arts and sciences, the improvement of its members in useful knowledge, and the advancement of popular education," are requested to meet at the Washington Coffee House, at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening next, to receive the report of the committee appointed to draft a Constitution for the Mechanics' Institute.
THOS. BAKEWELL,
R. PETER, Jr.
JOHN DANFORTH,
ORIN NEWTON,
F. A. BEMIS,
June 8, 1830. Committee.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,
For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.
GEO. H. KEERL.

DIRECTIONS.—Hold the box before the fire until it becomes a little warm; then, with a common breakfast knife, (by heating the knife it will spread easier,) spread it on a piece of dressed sheep-skin; or, when that cannot be had, a piece of close, thick linen will answer. Apply the Plaster to the part affected, where it may be suffered to remain until it drops off.

N. B.—The above Plaster is put up in tin boxes, containing a sufficient quantity to spread upwards of one hundred square inches, and sold by G. H. & J. S. KEERL, Druggists, No. 233, Market street, Baltimore.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*
February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:
DEAR SIR—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.
JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.
February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*
Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.
JOHN H. NAFF.
Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.—1y.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
LOST, somewhere in the city of Pittsburgh, between Tuesday and Friday last, a small RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing from Twenty to Twenty-Five Dollars in Bank Notes, a Warrant on the County Treasury in my favor, and a small Due Bill in favor of James M'Henry. The finder shall have the above Reward, upon restoring the Pocket Book and its contents to the subscriber, at the Allegheny Bridge.
ELIJAH TROVILLO.
June 8, 1830—3t.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.—The President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 14th inst.
JOHN THAW, Treasurer.
June 8, 1830.—3*

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, in Economy township, Beaver county, on Wednesday, the 2d inst. an indented apprentice to the farming business, named WILLIAM ORE, aged about 16 years. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to the person returning said boy to me.
NEELY M'LAUGHLIN.
June 8, 1830—3t.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.
UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
CLASS No. 10 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 19TH JUNE, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.
SCHEME.

1	prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1		6,000		6,000
1		5,000		5,000
1		3,918		3,918
10		1,000		10,000
10		500		5,000
10		300		3,000
20		200		4,000
30		100		3,000
51		80		4,080
51		60		3,060
102		50		5,100
102		40		4,080
102		30		3,060
102		20		2,040
1326		12		15,912
11475		6		68,850

13395 prizes; 20825 blanks; 34220 tickets; $171,100

Tickets $6 00; Halves $3 00; Quarters $1 50.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK.
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,
☞Where have been sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of
100,000 DOLLARS!!!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
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1		3,918		3,918
10		1,000		10,000
10		500		5,000
10		300		3,000
20		200		4,000
30		100		3,000
51		80		4,080
51		60		3,060
102		50		5,100
102		40		4,080
102		30		3,060
102		20		2,040
1326		12		15,912
11475		6		68,850

13395 prizes—34220 tickets $171,100
20825 blanks

Tickets $6 00; Halves $3 00; Quarters $1 50.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address.
DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.
Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; and in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000. June 8, 1830.

DOCTOR JEREMIAH BROOKS has his office in Third street, between Market and Wood streets, and will attend to the various branches of the medical profession.
Pittsburgh, April 20—3mo.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.
S. FAHNESTOCK,
CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.—The Stockholders of the Manufacturing Association are hereby notified, that a dividend of twenty per cent. on the capital stock, will be payable in Goods of the Association, at cash prices, to those who choose to avail themselves of it, on or after the first Monday in June.
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. *Agent.*
June 1, 1830—3t.

DOCTOR SELLERS.
OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.
April 5, 1830.—tf

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

MOROCCO.
THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:
Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.
☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.
JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 MARKET STREET.
THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.
Imperial, Superroyal, } PRINTING,
Medium, Royal, Demy, }
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,
Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.
JAMES BROWN & SON.
☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

Paper Moulds.
THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.
ALSO,
Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.
EDWARD FABER,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.
Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

DOCTOR HAYS, at No 66 Liberty street, above Fourth. April 27, 1830.

Wm. BAINBRIDGE, Jr.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE No. 45 Third street, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. June 4—3*

COTTON WEAVERS
WANTED.
ABOUT TWENTY GOOD HANDS would get constant employment, by applying to the subscribers, living in Lawrenceville, two miles east of Pittsburgh—who have always on hand a general assortment of Checks, Stripes, Tickings, &c. which they will dispose of at the lowest market prices, for cash or approved acceptances.
JAMES TELFORD & SON.
N. B.—Three or four good HOUSES FOR RENT, in the village of Lawrenceville. Apply to J. T. & S.
April 23, 1830.—w3mo.

Scientific Seminary,
No. 73 Third street.
WITHOUT a circumlocutory detail of different Branches, the subscriber respectfully intimates to the citizens generally, that having taken that situation formerly occupied by Mr. E. Kerr, he would say to the parents of such children as have yet to go through the first rudiments of education, that attention towards them shall be firm, as so much depends on early impressions.—To the representatives of those young gentlemen who are engaged in the more elevated parts of science, he promises they shall be treated with the most polite indulgence at all times, (school hours excepted,) as no other species of fraud committed on them could balance a sacrifice of their time.
GEORGE SMITH.
June 1.—w3t.

New Mode of Drawing.
THE holder of Five Tickets or Shares will be certain of obtaining at least Two Prizes, and May draw Seven!

COHEN'S OFFICE, Baltimore.
☞MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 6 for 1830—To be drawn in the city of Baltimore, on *Wednesday, 30th June.*—Highest Prize,
10,000 DOLLARS!
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1	prize of	$10,000	is	10,000 dollars.
1	prize of	2,000		2,000 dollars.
1	prize of	1,000		1,000 dollars.
2	prizes of	500		1,000 dollars.
2	prizes of	400		800 dollars.
2	prizes of	300		600 dollars.
3	prizes of	200		600 dollars.
5	prizes of	100		500 dollars.
10	prizes of	50		500 dollars.
20	prizes of	20		400 dollars.
100	prizes of	6		600 dollars.
3600	prizes of	5		18,000 dollars.

3747 prizes, amounting to 36,000 dollars.

Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme—The Prizes all payable in Cash, which *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Mode of Drawing.—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other will be put the prizes *above* the denomination of Five Dollars: the Drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 3,600 prizes of Five Dollars each, will be awarded to the tickets having the terminating figure corresponding with either of the terminating figures of the two first drawn numbers of different terminations, from 1 to 5 inclusive—and to the tickets with terminating figure corresponding with either of the two first drawn of different terminations, from 6 to 0 inclusive. By this mode of drawing the holder of five tickets ending with the figures 1 to 5 inclusive, or 6 to 0 inclusive, will be *be certain of obtaining at least Two Prizes and may draw Seven.*

Whole Tickets,	$5,00	Quarters,	$1 25
Halves, . . .	2,50	Eighths,	62 cts.

*** ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—Address
J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.
☞The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded gratis, immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.
June 1, 1830.—13t.

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*
WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Take Notice, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, for the benifit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and the Judges of said Court have appointed the 12th day of July next, for the hearing me and my creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Greensburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper. JAMES DULIN.
June 1.—w3t.

AN ORDINANCE, authorizing the Mayor to borrow a further sum of Five Thousand Dollars, for the use of the City.

SECT. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled.* That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow the sum of five thousand dollars, and to issue therefor certificates, under the seal of the corporation, of one hundred dollars each, bearing an interest of not more than six per cent. per annum; which interest shall be payable half yearly at the Bank of Pittsburgh; and the certificates so issued shall be signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Treasurer, and shall be severally transferable by the subscribers, or their legal representatives, at the office and in the presence of the Treasurer of the city, and shall not be redeemable by the city, without the consent of the holders thereof, before the first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the faith, credit, funds, revenue, and corporate property of the city, be and they are hereby solemnly pledged, for the amount hereby authorized to be borrowed as aforesaid, and for the payment of the interest on the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 31st day of May, 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Pres't Common Council, pro tem
Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
President of Select Council.
SAM'L H. SCOTT, Clerk Select Council.
June 4, 1830---3t.

A SUPPLEMENT TO AN ORDINANCE entitled an Ordinance respecting Paving.

SECT. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled.* That when sand or gravel cannot be conveniently obtained, that glass-house cinders may be substituted, at the discretion of the paving committee and street commissioner; any clause of the ordinance to which this is a supplement, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, the 31st day of May, A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM,
President Common Council.
Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
President Select Council.
SAM'L H. SCOTT, Clerk Select Council.
June 4, 1830---3t.

AN ORDINANCE, respecting the footways of Penn Street.

SECT. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That the footway on Penn street shall be thirteen feet wide, measuring from the line of said street to the outside of the curbstone next the gutter: *Provided, however,* That there shall be no alteration in that part of Penn street already paved, until the curbstones shall require re-setting.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That any Ordinance inconsistent with, or supplied or altered by the foregoing, is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 31st day of May, A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Pres't Common Council, p. t.
Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
President Select Council.
SAM'L H. SCOTT, Clerk Select Council.
June 4, 1830---3t.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms.

JOHN BENSON,
Wilkins township, Allegheny county.
May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*
May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
June 4, 1830.—1y.

BOARDING.

A FEW GENTEEL YOUNG MEN can have *BOARDING* at No. 136 M'Donald's Square, Liberty Street. June 1---4t.

TO MANUFACTURERS,

FARMERS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the MACHINE MAKING Business, in all its various branches, at their old established stand, Paterson, N. J., and from their long experience in business, and the aid of recent improvements, they are now prepared to furnish Machinery of the most approved kind, best materials, and superior workmanship, at the shortest notice, and at a great reduction from former rates. They also have connected with their Machine Shop, an extensive BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and will furnish Castings of all descriptions at the lowest prices. Plough Castings, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand. *Also*, Throstle Spindles and Flyers, Mule Spindles, Rollers, &c. &c.

GODWIN, ROGERS & Co.
Patterson, January 29, 1830.—w6mo.

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828---tf.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.
Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞*Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.
April 21, 1829--tf.

BROKEN BANKS.

NOTES of the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh; Elkton Bank of Maryland; Paterson Bank, N. J.; Middle District, N. Y.; Bank of Columbia, Hudson, N. Y.; Greene County Bank, N. Y.; New Hope, Pa.; Washington and Warren, N. Y.; bought by GEO. A COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Woodstreet
Pittsburgh, May 4.—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.
May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.
May 4.—tf

CAPTAIN HALL IN AMERICA.—Just received and for sale by *HOGAN & CO.* corner of Front and Market streets, *Captain Hall in America: By an American.* May 18.

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,
Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, *(refined without blood.)*
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin, (Swan Brand;) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy, Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil, &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE & HORNER,
Corner of Market and Third streets.
April 27, 1830.—tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns---all new and complete---for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
February 9, 1830—tf

---

200 DOZEN SCYTHES, consisting of Waldron's, Griffin's, Blanchard's, Passmore's and Harris's Grass---Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn.---Also, German Scythe and Straw Knives; Indian Pond, Darby Creek, and Maryland Scythe Stones; Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. for sale at reasonable prices, by SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth and Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, March 2, 1830--t1Jy.

PHOENIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next
TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.
Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;
FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830---tf.

INFORMATION WANTED.—☞The gentleman who called at Catharine Service's house, Juniper lane, near Walnut street, respecting land bequeathed to Elizabeth Service, daughter of John Service, deceased, married to Nicholas Fink, printer, would confer a favor by writing a few lines, on the contents of the letter which he read to Catharine Service on or about the 20th of April, 1830, and direct the same to the care of Carey & Lea, booksellers, Philadelphia.
May 21. NICHOLAS FINK.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.
Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business, at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors, and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a general assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co. Feb. 27, 1829—tf.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.
March 5.---tf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF

MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE.
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading---arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.
March 9, 1830.—6mo.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*
THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,
At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.
April 2, 1830.—1y

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd

HAS RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,
M'Coy's and Thompson's Sickles;
Blanchard's Cast Steel Scythes;
Covered Bacon Hams;
Mackerel; Shad;
N. O. Sugar; Molasses;
Rio Coffee, in barrels;
Peach Brandy; Aurora Cheese, in casks;
Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Glass; Iron; Nails;
Cotton and Woollen Goods;
And a general assortm't of *American Manufactures.*
Pittsburgh, May 7—tf.

MACHINE CARDS, of a superior quality; COMB PLATE, FULLERS' BOARDS, &c. for sale as usual at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
May 7, 1830--tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.
Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞*Liberal advances made on Consignments.*
Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.
January 22, 1830.—tf

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf.

MILITARY GOODS.

A. H. HOGE is now opening an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, such as Brass, Plated, and Steel mounted Swords; Gilt and Plated Epaulets and Wings; Sashes; Plumes and Feathers; Gilt and Plated Lace; Cap Plates, &c. &c. which he offers cheap, at No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. March 19—tf.

CHEAP BOOKS.

HOGAN & Co. *BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS*, corner of Front and Market streets, have on hand a large and general assortment of Books, in the various departments of Literature. Also, a general assortment of *School Books and Stationary*, which they offer to the Western Public, at *unusually low prices*, for cash or approved paper.

Their arrangements for keeping up constant supplies from the eastward, are such as will enable them to fill the orders of Merchants and Professional Gentlemen, Public and Private Libraries, on such terms as will preclude the necessity of sending their orders for Books to the eastern cities.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and particular attention paid to packing, &c.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1830.—3m

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

A. H. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,
M'DONALD'S SQUARE,
No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assort't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.
Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

PLANES.

A GENERAL assortment of Philadelphia manufactured Bench and Moulding PLANES, just received by A. H. HOGE, at his Hardware Store, No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
March 19, 1830—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel & Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,
200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, March 30---6mo.

LINE OF PACKETS,

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.
February 16—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road:*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*
Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1825—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are good judges, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. or
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop, Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in. Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods, Tire and Flat Iron,---all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.
June 5—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't.
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns,* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

☞The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.
February 12, 1830.—tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutic blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

, For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*
March 5.—tf.

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmaticor Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents throughout the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26—tf